lost health; effective to relieve acidity of the stomach and flatulency, and to neutralize those gases that rise from imperfectly digested food; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for indigestion of the stomach and intestines resulting from rheumatism, constipation, pimples, kidney trouble, bilious and nervous disorders; and effective to stop excessive fermentation of food and to quickly relieve indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, sour stomach, and all distress after eating; that the Vinco Herb Tablets were effective as a remedy and cure for stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood ailments; sour stomach, bilious headache, irritability, loss of energy, torpid or congested liver, temporary irregularity, tardiness or suppression of the mentrual discharge, biliousness, headache, weak nerves, female weakness, backache, lost vitality, rheumatism, kidney and urinary troubles, indigestion, constipation, eczema, scrofula, boils, and eruptions; effective as a stomach tonic and to improve the appetite; effective as a treatment for impure blood; effective to prevent fatal diseases and prolonged illness due to indigestion and constipation; effective to produce rich red blood; effective as a system cleanser and bowel regulator; and effective to stimulate the appetite, to aid digestion, and to give renewed strength and vigor by helping to restore the system to its normal healthy condition.

Misbranding of the Garfield Tea was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Serial No. 384. Guaranteed by the Garfield Tea Co. under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. We guarantee that all preparations of our manufacture are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of The National Pure Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30th, 1906, and that they conform in every respect to the requirements of this Act", contained in the booklet shipped with the article, and the statement, "Serial No. 384, Guaranteed by the Garfield Tea Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906", borne on the packages, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article conformed to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act; whereas it did not conform to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Misbranding of Dr. Hobson's Whooping Cough Syrup and Lee's Creo-Lyptus was alleged for the further reason that the statements, "Chloroform 2 Minims in each fluidounce", borne on the cartons and bottle label of the former, and the statement "Chloroform 3 Mi. to oz." borne on the bottle label of the latter, were false and misleading since Dr. Hobson's Whooping Cough Syrup contained not more than 1.02 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce and Lee's Creo-Lyptus contained not more than 0.03 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce. Misbranding of Dr. Hobson's Whooping Cough Syrup and Lee's Creo-Lyptus was alleged for the further reason that they contained chloroform and the labels on the packages fail to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

On September 27, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $400.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25099. Adulteration and misbranding of special preparations of colchicum, hyoscyamus, and nux vomica, respectively. U. S. v. Chicago Pharmacal Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 34041. Sample nos. 3060–B, 3061–B, 3062–B.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drugs described as special preparations of colchicum and nux vomica, respectively, which were below the strength declared on the labels, and a lot of special preparation of hyoscyamus, which was above the strength declared.

On July 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Chicago Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about July 13, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, of quantities of drugs which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Chicago Pharmacal Company's Special Preparation Colchicum [or "Hyoscyamus" or "Nux Vomica"] Alcohol—45% Each ounce represents 218 grains of drug. This preparation is about five times the strength of the U. S. P. tincture. * * * Chicago Pharmacal Company, Chicago."

Adulteration of the special preparations of colchicum and nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each

fluid ounce was represented to contain 218 grains of colchicum and nux vomica, respectively, and to be about five times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tinctures; whereas the special preparation of colchicum contained less than 218 grains, namely, not more than 145 grains of colchicum, and was not more than four times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of colchicum and the special preparation of nux vomica contained less than 218 grains, namely, not more than 156.1 grains of nux vomica and was not more than three and two-thirds times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of nux vomica. Adulteration of the special preparation of hyoscyamus was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to be about five times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of hyoscyamus whereas its strength was greater than so represented, namely, not less than six times the maximum strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of hyoscyamus.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "each ounce represents 218 grains of drug" with respect to the special preparations of colchicum and nux vomica and the statements, "Special Preparation Colchicum [or "Hyoscyamus" or "Nux Vomica"]" and "This preparation is about five times the strength of the U. S. P. tincture", with respect to all products were false and misleading since the special preparations of colchicum and nux vomica contained less colchicum and less nux vomica than declared and were less than about five times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tinctures of colchicum and nux vomica, respectively, and the special preparation of hyoscyamus was more than about five times the strength of United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of hyoscyamus.

On October 22, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $50 and costs.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25100. Adulteration and misbranding of Wards Acetanilide Compound Tablets, Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets, Wards Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Tablets; and adulteration of Wards Elixir of Three Bromides. U. S. v. Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $15. (F. & D. no. 34054. Sample nos. 3703–B, 3704–B, 3705–B, 23013–B.)

The labels of these drugs bore incorrect statements regarding their strength and purity.

On September 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 25, 1934, and March 5, 1935, from Chicago, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn., of quantities of Wards Acetanilide Compound Tablets, Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets, Wards Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Tablets, and Wards Elixir of Three Bromides, of which one was adulterated and the others were both adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle and carton) "Wards Acetanilide Compound Tablets, Acetanilide 3½ Gr."; (bottle and carton) "Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets 2 Grains"; (bottle and carton) "Wards Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Tablets"; (bottle) "Wards Elixir of Three Bromides, Alcohol 4%." Each of the articles bore on its label the words "Distributed by Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago."

Adulteration of Wards Acetanilide Compound Tablets was charged under the allegations that each of the tablets was represented to contain 3½ grains of acetanilid, that each contained not more than 3.065 grains thereof and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Adulteration of Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets was charged under the allegations that each of the tablets was represented to contain 2 grains of quinine sulphate; that each contained not more than 1.64 grains thereof, and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Adulteration of Wards Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Tablets was charged under the allegations that each of the tablets was represented to contain 1 grain of reduced iron, that each contained not more than 0.56 grain thereof, and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.